The Courier-Journal.

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WASHINGTON.

The Last Dying Breath of the Onerous Income Tax.

Fish Thoroughly Posted as to Catacasy's Mischief.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The members of the Committee on Ways and Means very generally agreed that the income tax should be abolished with the end of the present year. This understanding has the effect, almost, of positive legislation, because no action whatever is needed except it be intended to continue the tax, and that, of course, will not be done. The present law limits the tax to the end of the year 1871, and it, therefore, expires on the 31st of this month. The assessment and collection of the two and a half per cent. on all incomes above two thousand dollars received during this year will be made in March of 1872. The dozen bills before the committee for the repeal of the income tax do not need any consideration, in view of the status of this existing law.

CATACASY'S MISCHIEF.

It is well known that the State Department has in its possession positive knowledge that Catacasy wrote numerous letters and dispatches intended to embarrass this Government in the negotiations at the time in progress for the Treaty of Washington, but, owing to the channels through which they passed, it is understood that the parties were willing to notify the Government of the fact, but at the same time desired to avoid publicity. What is known as the spicy and personal part of the Catacasy controversy will probably never be made public. The proper officials evidently think that their case is strong enough without using the names of several who do not care to be brought before the public.

CONGRESS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce had before them to-day the resolutions of the Union Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, inquired for their action by the Secretary of the Navy and recommended to Congress, as to accepting the proposal of the International Steamship Company for the creation of American steamship-building works for the construction of ocean steamers, and in favor of aid in a similar manner to the Western Iron Steamboat Building Company.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE TOBACCO DEALERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—The Committee on Ways and Means listened to arguments from representatives of the tobacco interests to-day, who presented the resolutions of the convention just closed in this city.

HOW THE MONEY GOES.

The letter from Secretary Boutwell sent to Congress showing payments made from the contingent fund, includes the item of $18,000 on account of the American and British Joint High Commission, and a like amount of $18,000 out of the secret service fund, with the President's approval.

THE KUKLUX.

The Congressional Kuklux Committee examined several witnesses to-day.

FOREIGN POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

A postal convention has been concluded between the United States and Denmark has been concluded, and it will be carried into operation on the 1st of January next. It provides for a direct exchange of closed mails by steamer between the two countries, and also by the Hamburg and Bremen line, embracing letters, newspapers, books, patterns, and samples of merchandise. The rate of prepaid letters is fixed at seven cents per half ounce, but unpaid or insufficiently paid letters will be forwarded charged with unpaid or deficient postage, in addition to which a fine of four cents will be collected on delivery.

The Register of the Treasury has furnished to the Collector of Customs at Chicago, a complete set of books and blanks for the registration of the marine accounts of his office, also the tonnage accounts of that port, and a complete list of vessels sailing from Chicago, showing the date of the last enrollment issued to each vessel. Copies of marine documents issued before the fire will be furnished by the Register upon a requisition made by interested parties.

THE REDEEMED BONDS.

A committee of experts and engravers have been at work examining purchased, redeemed and exchanged bonds, with a view to ascertain if any spurious issue is being redeemed by the Government, but they have not found any bonds. In pursuance of orders received, the upper portion of each bond containing the number and denomination thereof is now retained in this office, the remainder being destroyed.

THE TOBACCO MEN.

Mr. Spence, of Cincinnati, to-day argued before Committee on Ways and Means in favor of a tax of 16 cents on all kinds of tobacco and snuff. Resolutions of the Tobacco Convention on other subjects were presented.

To-night the members of the convention partook of a banquet.

A PERSIAN FISH STORY.

The President to-day said to a prominent member of the Senate that he was almost certain Fish would remain in the Cabinet in accordance with his own wishes. The matter is pressed in the note to him signed by members of the Senate.

THE FEMALE AGITATORS.

The American Women's Suffrage Convention held a session this evening at Masonic Hall. There was a large attendance, including Senators and Representatives in Congress.

GEN. GEORGE B. WILLIAMS,

recently selected by the Japanese Government to organize an internal revenue department in that country, will leave to-morrow for Japan.

SETH JOHNSON, TREASURY DEFAULTER,

was arrested this afternoon. No additional irregularities have been discovered in the Treasury.

ABOUT SUMNER.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A Herald dispatch from Washington says that Senator Sumner is preparing for an active fight to abolish the Internal Revenue Commissionership, and that he will be sustained by many leading Senators.

THE TURF.

Metairie Race.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 8.—Fourth day—Steeple chase handicap, about two and a half miles; club purse, $600. Won by Blind Tom; beating Virgil, Von Moltke, Temple, Tom Corbett and Chalmette. The riders of Von Moltke, Temple and Tom Corbett were thrown. Chalmette wouldn't take the first obstruction. Time, 5:26.

Second race—Club purse of $400, mile heats, for three-year-olds:

Madam Dudley 1 1
Billy Williamson 2 2

The last heat Dudley wouldn't start until Williamson had almost reached the quarter pole. Time, 1:52½—2:06.

Third race—Club purse, three miles, all ages. Won by Sallna, beating Bob Sheldon, Jeanie Douglass, Bruce Ball and Richards in same order. Time, 5:43¾.

Weather pleasant and track in a fair condition. Attendance very good.

A Long Trot.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—Col. Dickey's California mustang mare Kate trotted twenty miles on a very heavy track, at San Francisco to-day, in fifty minutes and thirty-two seconds. One thousand dollars was then offered that she could trot another mile in 2:50 immediately.

FIRES.

Rolling-mill Burned.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 8.—The rolling-mill of McKnight & Co., in Birmingham, took fire this morning, and the entire mill, with office, &c., was consumed. Loss about $120,000. Fully insured.

LATER—INSURANCE.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8, Evening.—The loss by the burning of McKnight & Co.'s rolling-mill at Birmingham this morning is as follows: Machinery, about $60,000; building, $25,000; stock, $25,000. The mill was insured in the following insurance companies: Home company, $30,000; Liverpool, $10,000; Delaware Mutual, North British, Mercantile, Phenix of Hartford, North American of Philadelphia, Hartford, Commerce of Albany, and International, each $5,000; total, $70,000. The fire originated from the workman stopping a lighted wick into a barrel of oil while filling his lamp.

Seventy-five Lives Lost on the Nova Scotia Coast.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Twenty-five lives were lost on the Nova Scotia coast in the gales of last week, eleven by the wreck of the Hacket schooner in a storm every one by the Bermudian brigantine Gabez at the strait of Canso, and five by the schooner Catherine in Yarmouth Sound.

The Kuklux Trials at Columbia, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 8.—In the Kuklux trials to-day, four of the prisoners pleaded guilty to charges of conspiracy to deprive citizens of their right to vote. They reserved the right of reading an affidavit in mitigation of punishment. Mr. Stanberry submitted the question as to whether the prisoners could be tried for an offense committed in March and charged on April 21st in order to bring them under the Kuklux law passed April 20th. Other points will be raised to-morrow for certification to the Supreme Court.

Mexican News.

MATAMORAS, Dec. 8.—Salillo is reported surrendered. The revolutionists are marching on San Luis Potosi from Saltillo, and advancing from Monterey on Mier and Camargo.

Cortina is said to have imprisoned several foreign merchants in Mier for sympathizing with the revolutionists.

There are fears of a pronuncia mento here. Business suspended.

NEW YORK.

Excited Laborers Demand their Wages—A Serious Collision—Odd Fellows' Demonstration—How Max Strakosch Made Money Out of the Grand Duke's Visit to his Opera—The Sunday Commercial Parade Forbidden—Attempted Suicide.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Edward Hagan testified in the Irving trial yesterday, as follows: "I have no occupation the present year. Before last new years I drew a salary of $1,500 a year from the Controller's office. I received this for doing nothing. I have done nothing ever since."

EXCITED LABORERS.

Yesterday a gang of workmen from Tweed's department of public works visited the Controller's office and threatened the Controller with violence if their claims were not paid.

GERMAN EMIGRANTS.

The directors of the German Emigration Society report that during the past month nine thousand two hundred and eighty German emigrants were landed in New York, an increase of thirty-five hundred, as compared with the same month last year.

READY-MADE VOTES.

From investigations of the Brooklyn election frauds, it appears that five hundred votes were bartered in the returns of one district before the polls were really opened.

SERIOUS COLLISION.

A locomotive of a Harlem railroad train, at Fifteenth avenue, yesterday, ran into a wagon driven by John Jobson, killing Jobson and his horse instantly.

GREELEY COMPLIMENTED.

The Union Republican General Committee last evening unanimously passed a resolution complimentary to its chairman, Horace Greeley.

HALL.

A motion for the expulsion of Mayor Hall from the Union Club, before the committee having the matter in charge, was carried by a vote of nine to two. A full meeting of the club will hereafter decide upon the question. It is understood that there is a strong feeling against the Mayor in other prominent clubs of which he is a member.

REVISING THE BIBLE.

Rev. Dr. Hewson delivered an address last evening upon the revision of the Bible, now progressing in England, at the conclusion of which it was announced that an American committee had been formed to whom sheets of the English revision will be sent to pass upon. The result of the joint revision will be finally adopted.

WILL CONTEST HIS SEAT.

Albany intelligence says that Horatio Seymour, of Buffalo, ex-Assemblyman, is preparing to contest the seat of Tom Fields, elected to the Assembly from the city over Horatio Seymour, of Utica, ex-Governor.

CITY EXPENSES.

The Controller this morning issued a circular to the heads of departments in the city and county governments requesting them to furnish a detailed estimate of sums required for the efficient maintenance of their several departments for the ensuing year. In the estimates they are directed to detail the names and residences of employes, with salaries and duties of each, and reference to the law or ordinance defining their duties or fixing their salaries.

TOM FIELDS

to-day got an adjournment of time for the justification of sureties on his bail to Friday next.

THE HUDSON AND CANALS.

Four hundred and fifty canal-boats are still frozen in on the Hudson river and Erie canal. Some few boats, it is thought, may be able to force their way through, but by far the greater number, with cargoes valued at $4,000,000, will have to remain ice-bound during the entire winter.

THE DYING KING

The Prince of Wales Sinking Fast.

Excitement and Alarm in London Yesterday.

The Royal Family Around the Prince's Bed.

The Queen Frantic with Grief

CONDITION OF THE PRINCE—FIRST BULLETIN.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The first bulletin this morning reports that the Prince of Wales had a very unquiet night. This morning there is a considerable increase of the fever. This is official news, and various rumors, some of them exaggerating the case, cause much alarm, and have the effect of depressing the stock market generally.

SECOND BULLETIN.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 9 P. M.—A report is circulated around the palace that the Prince is worse. It is given under reserve by the Central Agency of the Press Association, which is considered a trustworthy source of news.

THIRD BULLETIN.

LONDON, Nov. 8, 2:30 P. M.—The physicians have decided to commence an immediate investigation into the origin of the Prince's illness, an official report of which will be made.

FOURTH BULLETIN.

LONDON, Nov. 8, 3 P. M.—An official bulletin dated 2 P. M. reports that the graver symptoms of the Prince are unabated. The bulletin is signed by Sir William Jenner and all the attending physicians. The Queen is now with the Prince. The city is full of alarming rumors in regard to his case. Newspaper extras are issued, giving all kinds of reports. Their effect on business is depressing. All financial quotations show a decline. Consols have fallen ¼ per cent.

FIFTH BULLETIN.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 4 P. M.—All the members of the royal family have been summoned by telegraph to Sandringham. The Queen and Princess Louise left Windsor together, and drove rapidly to the Prince's residence. The distress of both was very apparent.

SIXTH BULLETIN.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 5 P. M.—There are exciting rumors on Change concerning the death of the Prince of Wales, but the news is not authenticated.

SEVENTH BULLETIN.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 6 P. M.—The Standard has just issued an extra announcing that the prince is sinking fast. Congestion of the lungs has set in. No hopes of his recovery are entertained.

EIGHTH BULLETIN.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 6:30 P. M.—The latest official bulletin of the prince's condition says: "The prince continues in a precarious state. The exacerbation which began last night was attended by great prostration."

NINTH BULLETIN.

LONDON, Dec. 8, 9:30 P. M.—The Prince of Wales has slept slightly, but is still very much prostrated.

KELLY'S TRIAL INTERRUPTED.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The trial of Kelly, which commenced in Dublin to-day, has been interrupted and postponed until January. The Attorney General refuses the application of Kelly's solicitor for the commencement of an action for libel against certain London papers.

TICHBORNE.

Bolting on the result of the Tichborne case is ten to one against the claimant of the property.

A STRIKE

of telegraph operators in London, Manchester, Liverpool and other cities is imminent.

APPRENTICE BOY'S CELEBRATION.

DUBLIN, Dec. 8.—The Prince of Wales is dying. The Queen is wild with grief. The Princess Alexandra is unnaturally and dangerously calm. Great consternation prevails. The Home Secretary has been summoned to Sandringham.

Fears of a political convulsion increase.

The bell-ringers have assembled at St. Paul's, and will announce the tidings of the Prince's death as soon as received.

The Republican leaders held a second meeting to-night and decided against immediate action.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCH.

LONDON, Dec. 8, Midnight—The sudden and unfavorable change in the condition of the Prince of Wales has caused a feeling of deep sorrow throughout the entire country and manifestations of sympathy are pouring in from all sections. The excitement in London to-night has been intense. Immense crowds of people have gathered in front of newspaper and telegraph offices, anxiously seeking information concerning the condition of the Prince. All classes, including the workmen, have held public meetings at which resolutions were adopted expressing the deepest sympathy for his royal highness.

CHICAGO.

The Legal Fraternity Receive a Donation of Books from the State of New York—The Government Buildings—Killed by a Train—The Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—The following letter from Gov. Hoffman, of New York, will explain itself:

STATE OF N. Y., EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Dec. 4, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: I received yesterday morning your letter of the 1st inst., relative to supplying in part the library established by this Law Institute and legal profession of Chicago by the fire of October 8th and 9th. I have made arrangements with Messrs. Banks, Weeks & Brothers, law booksellers, to forward to the institute without delay a complete set of the session laws and revised statutes of this State, together with State reports from beginning of the digests to the last, and an edition of Kent's commentaries. They will be forwarded by express in a few days, charges paid. I have preferred not to wait for authority from the Legislature, deeming a prompt response to your request important. I have no doubt my action will be approved, and I beg that the Law Institute of Chicago will accept the books as a gift from the State of New York. If your rooms are not ready, please notify me how long you wish their delivery delayed. Very truly yours,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Messrs. Thos. Hoyn, chairman; Melville W. Fuller, H. N. Hibbard, committee.

THE GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8.—In the Illinois House of Representatives, to-day, a bill was passed granting power to the United States Government to condemn land in Chicago for public buildings, there were only four votes against the proposition.

WEATHER.

It was severely cold again this morning in this city, the thermometer standing four degrees above zero.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Chas. Harlstrom, of Cincinnati, was knocked down by a passing train at the corner of Fourteenth street and Indiana avenue yesterday and so badly injured that he died soon after reaching St. Luke's hospital.

THE CHICAGO TIMES

appeared this morning in a new dress and in quarto form. It is a good fac simile of the Times before the fire.

The Grand Duke in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.—The reception of the Grand Duke Alexis in Boston, Cambridge and Charleston to-day has been cordial, and evidently enjoyed by the distinguished visitors. At the State House the Russian navy was welcomed by Gov. Claflin, in a short address. At Cambridge the party was received by President Elliott. At the Charlestown navy yard a salute of twenty-one guns was fired. After inspecting the various departments, Alexis and suite returned to the Revere House.

BOSTON, Dec. 8, Evening.—The ball in honor of the Grand Duke, at the Boston Theater, this evening, was a complete success.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8—P. M.

The Gold market has been agitated by reports from the other side of the water in regard to the condition of the Prince of Wales, and the fluctuations during the day were in sympathy with the many rumors. At the close private telegrams were somewhat reassuring, and the London Stock Exchange, but it is believed that it will be only temporary. Gold ranged from 109¾ to 110¾. The latest sales were at 110¾ 110¾. Loans were made at from 5 to 7 ₱ cent. for carrying.

The clearings to-day at the Gold Exchange Bank were $43,500,000.

The Government bond market was strong and higher on the notice of the Secretary of the Treasury that $30,000,000 of five twenties will be redeemed in three months hence.

The Stock market opened firm, with Lake Shore as the feature. Ohios, Northwestern, Western Union, New York Central and Wabash were act ve and higher. The market at the close was a fraction to half from that current the previous day, although firm in tone during the afternoon. Lake Shore and Union Pacific were the special features and both stocks advanced about 1 ₱ cent. The balance of the list advanced ¼@½ ₱ cent. Express stocks were neglected to-day, advancing to 90¾ and United States to 89¾.

The Money market was easy at 5@6 ₱ cent.

Southern State bonds are quiet but steady.

Sterling exchange, sixty days' bills, 109.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons of 1881	117¾
Coupons of 1862	111
Coupons of 1864	111
Coupons of 1865	111¾
Coupons of 1865, new	111¾
Coupons of 1867	111¾
Coupons of 1868	111¾
Ten-forties	108¾
Currency 6's	113½

STATE BONDS.

Missouri	88	Old Virginia	63
Old Tennessee	65	Old N. Carolina	34½
New Tennessee	66	New N. Carolina	14
New Virginia	68		

STOCKS.

Canton	69	New Jersey Cent'l	111½
Cumberland Coal	36	Ohio & Miss	25¾
Quicksilver	24¼	Do. preferred	78
Adams Express	56¾	Wab'h & Mead	45
Wells & Fargo	56¾	Do. preferred	86
American Express	50	Ft. Wayne	96
U. S. Express	49	Chicago & Alton	116
Pacific Mail	48¾	Do. preferred	51
N. Y. Central, con.	93¾	Chicago & Rock I.	116¼
N. Y. Cent'l, scrip	87¾	Do. preferred	120
Erie	21¾	Ohio & Mississippi	43¾
Erie preferred	66	C. C. & I. C.	87
Harlem	119	Burlington	139
Do. preferred	119	Quincy	125
Reading	115¾	C. C. & Ind. C.	88¾
Michigan Central	118	Ill. Cent.	138
Pittsburgh	125¼	Union Pacific	87¾
Northwestern	61¾	Cent'l Pac. bonds	103½
Do. preferred	86	New York Prime	6
Rock Island	103¾		

The Late Storm on Lake Michigan—Tidings of Missing Vessels.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 8.—The bark Tanner and schooner Agnes Smith arrived last night. The Tanner suffered considerable damage in her rigging and iron works.

The wrecking tug Leviathan, the propeller Conkeso and propeller Jay Gould arrived safely to-day. The Leviathan's crew reported saw three barks at anchor in Sand Beach bay at the Beavers yesterday, painted black, white and green respectively. They saw two vessels in Jackson harbor, one of them a fore-and-after, which looked as if they were ashore.

Two schooners, the Ithica, and another, name unknown, are waiting at Peat Water for tugs now due to go to Chicago.

The schooner Quicker left Sand Bay for Milwaukee when the storm set in on Sunday, and has not been heard from. She was owned by Guinc Priester, of this place.

☞ The Buffalo Commercial takes up the cudgels for cunduranzo. It asserts, on the authority of a distinguished physician of that city, that a member of his family, afflicted with cancer for many years, has been cured by the new drug, after vainly resorting to several operations. The Commercial is rather severe on the medical journals which have so decidedly pronounced it a humbug.

MRS. WHARTON.

Progress of Her Trial—The Evidence Taken Yesterday.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 8.—The trial of Mrs. Wharton was resumed this morning.

Dr. Williams, on the stand, testified that in all his visits he saw no indications of a fatal dose of laudenum. Any dose of tartar emetic beyond five or six grains would be dangerous, when the person was not in the habit of taking it. In Ketchum's case there were no indications of an overdose of jessamine prescribed by witness. He was greatly surprised when Mrs. Wharton told him the patient became worse after taking the dose of jessamine, particularly after the soothing effect of the first. If the General had taken the contents of the bottle handed to witness on Tuesday, he would have been dead or hopelessly ill, by three o'clock the next day. The symptoms before death, and developments after, were consistent with the theory of poison by tartar emetic. In his opinion eighty drops of yellow jessamine would not produce death.

The direct examination here ended and cross-examination began.

The witness was subjected to a rigid cross-examination. His answers accorded fully with his statements made on his direct examination. In answer to a question witness stated that when he gave the General a dose of chloral he supposed him to be dying.

Dr. L. Clark sworn—His testimony substantiated the statements Dr. Williams made yesterday in regard to the autopsy and its results. Taking Dr. Williams' testimony, together with his own observations at the post-mortem examination, he was of the opinion that Ketchum did not die from any natural cause. The court then adjourned.

ST. LOUIS.

Proceedings of the National Board of Trade—Memorial Asking Government Aid in the Construction of the Mississippi Levees.

Southern Pacific Railroad Discussed.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 8.—The session of the National Board of Trade was continued to-day, President Fraley in the chair.

The Committee on Mississippi Levees made a report, earnestly requesting Congress to aid as far as practicable and proper the efforts of the States lying adjacent to the Mississippi river to protect their lands from inundation and secure permanent improvements of its navigation and levees.

Mr. Thomas, of Dubuque, moved an amendment requesting Congress to make an appropriation for the purpose of investigating the subject, but, on motion, moved to continue the subject until the next annual meeting.

The original report was then unanimously adopted.

The following resolution, introduced at the last annual meeting, was then taken up and discussed:

WHEREAS, Another Pacific railroad is imperatively demanded whereby rates on freight and travel may be reduced and better accommodations secured for the people; be it

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to memorialize Congress to grant such liberal subsidies in money and land donation as will secure the earliest possible construction of a National Central Pacific railroad to San Diego and San Francisco.

B. R. Benner, of St. Louis, offered the following amendment:

"Said road to be built by the United States Government, of a double track, and on which shall be operated by the postmaster-general, with a uniform rate of postage, from the Atlantic ocean to the Pacific ocean, to be a double track, and of steel rails, built in the most substantial manner, furnished with suitable depots, water facilities on the road-bed ample for the accommodation of thousands of trains. Every one who has experienced the inadequacy of transportation, subject only to such rules, restrictions and stipulations as the postmaster-general may prescribe. Congress as a Government superintendent; the tonnage passing over it to be charged with only sufficient to keep the road-bed in the most perfect repair, the interest, construction and supply of material to be let to the lowest responsible bidders—contractors to receive in payment Government bonds at par, until the new road is completed to the public, lands along its line to be brought into market at the lowest graduated rates to actual settlers, the proceeds of which shall be sacredly pledged to the retirement of the bonds issued on account of the road construction, the Government is informed in advance of the exact expenditure required. There are no middlemen's profits to save, save the chief engineer and his assistants.

Mr. busby, of Philadelphia, hailed with satisfaction the proposition, and by the gentleman from St. Louis, Mr. Benner. He believed the Government, in the direction of these great works, should expect money invested in itself, and which, in its magnitude, can with safety be invested in nobody else. To give definition to the proposition, he submitted an amendment, that the Government shall not issue more than a certain length of road in any one year, to be determined by the amount of the value of public lands adjacent to the proposed line, and to bear a certain ratio to those sales.

Mr. Richard Atkinson, of Boston, argued against the proposition in a strain of quiet and effective irony. He found one great objection to the enterprise—the Pacific railroad to the center—and proposed an amendment that,

WHEREAS, Justice to the whole country demands such liberal appropriations as will give every town and city in the United States railroad connection with such branch line, to be conducted by the Government in the same manner as the main line, and subject to the same conditions and regulations, except that towns of less than 5,000 hundred inhabitants shall be satisfied with a single track. [Laughter and hisses.]

The amendment of Mr. Busby was lost.

George Opdyke, of New York, objected to the enterprise, on the ground that it would insure cheap food to the people in front of and along the line of the road, and those who have occasion to use it, who were fresh immigrants, and not to the welfare of the whole country. It would be a competing line with those roads built by private enterprise, assisted by the Government, and would ruin, absolutely, every dollar of private capital invested in railroads in the United States. The propositions were communistic in the extreme, subversive of republican institutions, and would ultimately result in the destruction of the Republic, who commenced life in the press, and has always spoken in favor of freedom of opinion. The National is the only journal which has ventured to express approval of the conduct of the Government. The Debate remains neutral.

—responded to Fred. Fraley, of Philadelphia, "New England"—Response by Joseph S. Ropes, of Boston.

"The Great Northwest"—Response by Hon. Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis, and J. W. Preston, of Chicago.

"The Southwestern and Cotton States"—Response by Barton Able, of St. Louis, W. M. Burwell, of New Orleans, and R. H. Smith, of Mobile.

"The Mississippi Valley"—Response by E. O. Stanard, of St. Louis, and C. W. Rowland, of Cincinnati.

"The Dominion and Commerce of Canada"—Response by Jos. Brown, of St. Louis, and Hon. John Young, of Montreal.

"American Enterprise"—Response by Wm. M. McPherson, of St. Louis, and E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee.

"Our Atlantic Connections"—Response by Geo. Bain, of St. Louis, and Hon. W. S. Young, of Baltimore.

The speeches were brief and unusually well adapted to the occasion and elicited much applause.

FOREIGN.

Excited Debate in the French National Assembly—Telegraph Operators' Strike in England—The Orleans Princes—The Emperor of Brazil Interviewed on American Commerce, Etc.

FRANCE.

IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—The evening session of the Assembly to-day was very turbulent. A vote of urgency was demanded on the question of the future form of Government for France, and was refused.

Ponier Quertier, Minister of Finance, announced that he will present the budget for 1873 to-morrow.

A bill was presented annulling the decree confiscating the property of the Orleans princes.

A vote of urgency on the bill providing for the return of the Assembly to Paris was refused by a small majority. The Chamber was subsequently the scene of angry recriminations between members of the Right and Left.

M. Baylor asked leave to present a resolution censuring the committee of pardons for its wrong of sentences passed by courts-martials, but the majority of the Assembly protested violently against the reception of the document, and it was returned to the mover.

THEY MUST DIE.

The appeals of the Communists convicted of the murder of Generals Lecompte and Thomas, and sentenced to suffer death, have been rejected by the commission on pardons. There is no hope that Thiers will interpose to remove this final decision.

THE ARMY.

Thiers' message recommends that the annual army contingent be fixed at 90,000 instead of 80,000, as incorrectly reported last night.

THE ORLEANS PRINCES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—A special dispatch from Paris says the situation in France is grave. The Orleans princes are pushing things. Of course they have little with Thiers about taking their seats, but he assured them that their presence in the Assembly would arouse many adherents at the moment of an insurrection; that the Bonapartist, Red Republican and legitimist journals would clamor that the Republic was menaced. The Princes answered that they would not act without further consideration. There was no misunderstanding, but Thiers showed extreme anxiety to prevent the Princes taking their seats. The same night the commission on the abrogation of the law of exile met. Should this be the case, the law of exile to the Princes will perhaps enter the Chamber. Thiers, regarding this as a menace to the Republic, will oppose the proposition for a definite Republican Government. It is believed that the base must be thus precipitated or the Republic will fall. The impression is also general that if Duc de Aumale asks now he will succeed, as it is thought he can command a majority of the Assembly on the question of a monarchy or republic.

SPAIN.

CONSULS REGISTERED.

MADRID, Dec. 8.—The following Consuls were gazetted to-day: General A. A. Torbert, United States Consul-General at Havana; Senor Miscoal, Mexican Consul at Cadiz; Senor Papers, Mexican Consul at Grenada; Richard Lowenstein, United States Vice-Consul at Seville; Charles H. Edye, United States Vice-Consul at Seville, and Mr. Fresnor, United States Vice-Consul at Valencia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

LONDON, Dec. 8, Evening—The anticipated strike of the telegraph operators has commenced at Dublin, and the transmission of dispatches is delayed.

BRAZIL.

THE EMPEROR INTERVIEWED.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The Emperor of Brazil, in an interview with a newspaper correspondent in Boston, expressed himself much pleased with the reform which the present Khedive is effecting in that country, and stated that the Emperor expects much from the steamship lines between Brazil and the east which Mr. Dudgeon has established. The shipping interest of America is consulting its importance than the revenue gained by taxation.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

A CONFEDERATION PROJECT.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, Dec. 7.—Our Aspinwall dates are to the 3d instant. A conference of representatives of Guatemala, San Salvador and Honduras is in session in Amatique bay to discuss a project for the formation of a Central American confederation.

TELEGRAPH LINE COMPLETED.

The telegraph line between Valparaiso and Santeliso has been completed.

SMALL-POX.

The hospitals are insufficient to accommodate the small-pox patients.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Dec. 8—5 P. M.—The unfavorable news in regard to the condition of the Prince of Wales depresses the markets. Consols for money 93¾ and for account 93¾. Bonds—coupons of 1865, old, 92¾; coupons of 1865, new, 90¾; 10-40s, 90¾. Sugar afloat 30s 9d@31s. Sperm oil 89@90.

PARIS, Dec. 8—P. M.—Bourse, rentes 58 francs and 75 centimes. The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000 francs during the week.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 8.—P. M.—Cotton, the market is firm. Middling uplands 9¾d; middling Orleans 10@10¾d; sales to-day of 15,000 bales, of which 5,000 bales were for speculation and export; sales for the week 115,000 bales; exports 36,000 bales; speculation 19,000 bales; stock 360,000 bales; American 11,000 bales; receipts for the week 21,000 bales; actual export 14,000 bales; stock afloat 422,000 bales; American 280,000 bales. The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Yarns and fabrics 74d. Receipts of wheat for the past 3 days 12,500 quarters, of which 5,000 quarters are American. Flour 28@29s. Corn, mixed and yellow, 30s; short rib middles 36s. Petroleum, refined 15¾d.

OHIO.

Brakeman Killed—House Burglarized—Fatal Accident in a Coal Elevator—Blackburn-Lowell Duel.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—At Urbana, Ohio, yesterday, a soldier's monument, one of the largest in the State, was dedicated. Nearly eight thousand people were present. Speeches were made by Gov. Noyes, Gen. Joe Hooker and others. In the evening the citizens gave a banquet.

WM. H. Wilson's residence at Fairfield, Greene county, Ohio, was entered by burglars on Wednesday, and robbed of $3,600 in money and valuables.

Thomas Bach was killed while at work in a coal elevator, in the Seventeenth ward, this morning.

The argument in the Blackburn-Lovell trial commenced to-day at Chillicothe, Hon. L. Critchfield opening for the State. He was followed by Judge Sloan.

Important Decision Relating to Shares in National Banks.

MADISON, WIS., Dec. 8.—An action was brought by the representatives of two national banks in this State, a year or more ago, involving the validity of State law for the taxation of shares in national banks for the years 1865 and 1866, which was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of the Court was in favor of the plaintiffs and by them was carried to the Supreme Court of the United States. The decision of Chief Justice Chase, all of the Justices concurring in his opinion. The amount involved in these cases is about $75,000 and will go to the Atlantic ocean along the Wisconsin and Fox river route, through the lakes and around the Erie canal route.

The board then took a recess until two o'clock.

After recess, on motion of Mr. Thomas, of Dubuque, the proposition was laid on the table.

Mr. Kirkland, from the Baltimore Board of Trade, offered a resolution memorializing Congress to direct a survey for a ship canal between the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, and asking that, if practicable, the canal shall be constructed.

An amendment was adopted that by the survey Congress shall in no way be committed to the indorsement of the project or bound for any expense other than the survey.

The question was argued by Messrs. Thompson, of Baltimore; Atkinson, of Boston; Opdyke, of New York; Wright, of Chicago; Bullock, of Portland; Mclaren, of Albany; Kee; Standard and Shryock, of St. Louis; Windsor, of Pennsylvania, and others.

There was a majority present against that this project was not sufficiently national in character, and that it would subserve the interest of a section too much to be recommended by the board.

After a long debate the previous question was called and carried, and receiving a two-thirds vote the proposition was lost.

The seventh proposition in the programme, for improvement in the security afforded by warehouse receipts issued for property stored, was, on motion of Mr. Taylor, of Cincinnati, referred to a special committee of five.

Adjourned.

A BANQUET

was given to the National Board of Trade to-night at the Southern Hotel, which was the most elegant affair ever given in this city. About three hundred persons were present, and the evening was one of most genuine enjoyment. The regular toasts were:

"The President of the United States"—responded to by Gen. Opdyke, of New York.

"Our Guests—the National Board of Trade"

THE INDIAN PROBLEM.

Gov. Safford as the Mouthpiece of the White Settler—A Sharp Attack on Colyer's Peace.

A List of Murders.

TUCSON, ARIZONA TERRITORY, November 9, 1871.

To the Editors of the Sun Francisco Alta:

The question of what policy is necessary to be pursued to obtain a permanent peace with the Apache Indians being one that most deeply concerns the people of this territory, and is also discussed by the press and people of the whole country, it has impressed me with a sense of duty to give to the public such views as I entertain upon the subject, gathered from years of experience and observation among these Indians. During the past two years I have traveled over the larger portion of Arizona, and have had conversations with these Indians whenever and wherever I could come in contact with them. I have been impressed from the commencement with a desire to have peace given this unhappy territory, with the least possible bloodshed, and whenever Indians have gone to military posts professing friendship, it has been my earnest desire that they should act in good faith, and that the Government would feed and protect them as long as they did so conduct themselves. A year ago last May I visited the Apaches, being fed at Camps Goodwin and Apache. Their chiefs expressed a desire for peace, and I hoped their professions were sincere, but I soon found that there was not a stage or train taken, or a farming settlement attacked, or a herd captured, without more or less of these Indians being engaged in the depredation, and as soon as their nefarious work was done, would return again to their posts for rest, food and protection. I found such to have been the result of all similar attempts which have or had been made to settle the Apache question upon terms of humanity. Instead of resulting in peace to the country and security to the citizens, the more Indians fed and protected at posts the greater has been the destruction of life and property, and when pursuing for a time at posts, they have in every instance, save one, left without any pretended excuse and engaged in open war. Such has been my experience with the Apache Indians, and such has been the experience of the Catholic Fathers who, for over a century, have devoted their lives to bring the olive branch of peace, and have invariably been rewarded by treachery and fiendish outrage.

HOW TO SECURE PEACE.

Taking this outlook of the situation, the question arises: What should be done, or what can be done to bring about a permanent settlement of the question in the most humane and speediest manner? If there are those among the Apaches who honestly and earnestly desire peace, humanity and policy dictates that they should be protected and fed. But the whole history of the race is so thoroughly interlaced with elements of deceit, treachery, that to give protection to this class of Indians, and at the same time prevent the evil-disposed from using them as a means of gaining information and robbery, renders it a most difficult problem to solve. To this point every thought and energy should be directed in earnest consideration, and, if possible, suggest some plan by which the friendly disposed may be separated, and the citizens protected from outrages committed by the treacherous and hostile ones. I should be in favor of the citizens and every department of the Government having any part in its settlement, to consult and cooperate together, that the best plan be decided result; and the subject should be approached with candor, free of bias and prejudice for or against either party. The question should be looked squarely in the face, and dealt with practically, and each and every one should strive to add their individual experience in any possible manner to accomplish the good work. The robbed and plundered citizens of this Territory are loud and tired of war, and earnestly desire that the flow of blood shall stop. They are anxious to co-operate with any one who will practically adopt measures leading to this result.

GEN. CROOK'S POLICY.

They hailed with joy the appointment of Gen. Crook to command the department, because they believed the uniform success that had attended all his previous management with hostile Indians would in a short time give them a lasting peace. After assuming command, he went among the Apaches and said to them: "You can have peace upon the terms of becoming our faithful allies; you shall not harbor, or give aid and comfort to our enemies, and you must aid every way within your power to capture or subdue those who are making war upon us." These terms were not harsh, and they insured for the first time in managing these people a faithful part, and the people fully appreciated that a man equal to the task had been sent by the President to deal with the Apaches. The first trial of this policy was rewarded by Miguel saying to the General: "I and my bands of Tonto Apaches accept the terms, and to show you I am in good faith, I will send my young men to fight with you," and the latter part of February or first of March, and enlisted twenty-five for field duty, and the remain

COURIER-JOURNAL

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1871.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Eight Lines of Solid Agate to Constitute a Square

DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

On the First or Fourth Page—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

On the Second or Third Page—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 90 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 80 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square, one month, $30; two months, $50; three months, $65; every other day one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., Marriages, Deaths, Obituaries, Lectures and Religious Notices, 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 80 cents per line, "Local Notices" 30 cents per line, and "Special Notices" 15 cents per line, each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrological," and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double-column advertisements 33 per cent. additional. Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid Agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special Notices, Items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers and all news matter which is used will be paid for if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

At a public auction in Morganfield the other day the county jail sold for $25, and the court-house for $75.

During the last week several men in disguise attacked and shot the colored folks at several cabins in the neighborhood between New Liberty and Sparta.

The cars on the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad are announced to have commenced running on yesterday from Huntington to Charleston in West Virginia. The last rail was laid last Tuesday.

The Clark County Democrat, still explaining says: "Clark county has more fine thoroughbred cattle than any county in the State. Bourbon, which claims pre-eminence in every thing, takes second rank in every thing, when old Clark shows her hand, but more especially in the thoroughbred cattle line."

A correspondent at Litchfield writes us that the wife of Allen Wilson, living in Grayson county, near the Falls of Rough creek, last week gave birth to a child weighing twenty-eight pounds each and the other six pounds. All died. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson were married in January last. He was 50 years of age and this was his second marriage. She was 20 years old, and it was her first marriage.

The Mount Sterling Sentinel says: "Mr. Wm. Tipton, Sr., one of the oldest citizens of this county, died at his residence near this town Monday morning last. He was stricken with paralysis on Saturday, and remained in an unconscious state until the time of his death. Mr. Tipton was the father of Capt. Wm. B. Tipton, of Montgomery. He was a good man and was highly esteemed for his many excellent traits."

The Owen News says: In our last week's paper, we say by the "efforts of Hon. Garrett Davis, one of Kentucky's beloved Senators was expelled from Congress in the beginning of the war." It should have read, came very near being expelled. We had reference to Hon. Lazarus W. Powell, whose loyalty was assailed by Davis, in the beginning of our trouble, but after words Davis found out that he was wrong.

The Lexington Press of yesterday says: "A pair of lovers, as devoted as turtle doves, arrived on the noon train from Pleasureville. They were runaways from that place. They arrived on the platform of the depot only just in time to catch the train. Physically they are unwieldy in size, the one is not quite six feet, while he is large, burly and muscular. It was a funny scene as they hurried along the platform to the train, he with his arm around his fair and smooth-faced companion. Once safe in the cars, however, they appeared to forget the object of pursuit as described were they in the contemplation of future transit."

The Lexington Press of yesterday says: "As will be seen by the report of the City Council, a committee of that body has been appointed to confer with General Leadbetter, the Vice President of the road, and the Chief Engineer, with regard to the location of the depot. As has been stated, this is a matter which concerns us all. The city of Lexington will be benefited if she obtains the depot, and will suffer if any other arrangement. It behooves all good citizens, therefore, to use whatever influence they may have in the interests of their own town, and secure the Union depot at or near Water street. Anything so to interfere with that abominable steach hole—the branch."

The last Owen News says: "Mr. James Sutes, a worthy citizen of this county, met with a very severe and painful accident on last Saturday morning. Mr. Suter was the first to give the alarm of the fire that took place in this office, and to his untiring labor much is owed in mastering the flames. After the fire was about out, Mr. Suter, returning with a bucket of water, ran on to that portion of the floor that had been burned, which gave way, and he was precipitated to the floor of the room below, a distance of about fifteen feet. Although severely bruised, the injury sustained caused much doubt of his recovery for a few days. We are glad to say, the attending physician, that Mr. Suter is rapidly recovering and no serious result need be entertained."

The Cynthiana News says: "On Monday night, the 27th ult., Mr. Granville Buzzard had a difficulty with a colored man named Bill Vanbook, who, with his wife and family, is living in the Lair department of Buzzard's residence. Buzzard and Vanbook had just arrived at their homes from this city, and Vanbook, as we are informed, was drunk and commenced whipping his wife. Mr. Buzzard interfered and a fight took place, which resulted in the shooting of Vanbook in the head, and caused his death on Friday, December 1. It is said that Vanbook shot twice before Buzzard shot him. We have heard two stories about the affair already, and can not vouch for the truth of either. Hence we refrain from giving any part of the history, as an examination of the case will take place before the proper court."

The Cynthiana News says: "On Tuesday last, a man with strong and fierce appearance arrived in this city in search of gold mines, so assist in the capture of a lion. He was from the Sonora Mountains, in Mexico. The lion, he said, a lion was making sad havoc with his stock, having already killed and destroyed nearly an entire one and several horses and mules. Many by-standers desired to know the kind of lion he had met with. He replied, 'a Kentucky lion, of course.' He seemed very desirous that our city should send a party back with him to arrest the animal, but as his authority did not reach as far out as Salem, he could not arrest him. He also stated that a large portion of the county in a terrible ferment, and barricading their houses as they do in Indian fighting, carrying warrants are flooding the country. A crowd went back with him to kill the animal."

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Theodore Thomas gives three concerts in Savannah early in February.

The Alabama Conference is in session at Mobile, the venerable Bishop Pearce presiding.

Persons from Canada are purchasing lands in the neighborhood of Raleigh, North Carolina.

A snow Thursday night and Friday last was the heaviest that has visited Goldsboro in many years.

W. J. Worley, aged thirty-five, and a citizen of Dahlonega, Ga., has never taken a drink of any description of spirituous, vinous or malt liquors in his life, which is wonderful.

A colored woman named Ann Mathews, about 30 years old, was literally roasted alive in Charleston, S. C., on Friday morning, by the bed upon which she was lying catching on fire.

The exact amount paid by State Treasurer Rye up to Saturday to Virginia policy holders in foreign companies doing business in Virginia, who have become insolvent by the Chicago fire, was $45,000.

Some scoundrel—who was not caught and gently hung as he deserved—fired into a passenger train of the Brunswick (Ga.), and Albany railroad, as it was entering the former city last Wednesday night.

It is stated that H. I. Kimball, the great Georgia capitalist who failed, is still in New Haven, Connecticut, quite unwell, and much afflicted in mind as well as in body on account of his large financial losses.

A Quincy (Florida) paper says: "Quincy has 'nigger traps,' in shape of oil wells, which are left open in order to catch the fellows when they get too boozy." A neighboring paper exclaims: "Good idea. Dig some more oil wells."

The Statesville (N. C.) American says: "In Alexander county, about twelve years ago, a quiet citizen, without any known cause, hanged himself on a tree. A few days since his wife hanged herself in her room, leaving several orphan children."

The Grand Lodge of South Carolina will be "called to labor," in the city of Charleston, on the 19th of December. The corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple is to be laid at that time. Gen. J. R. Kershaw will deliver an address upon the occasion.

Two newsboys in Macon, Ga., frolicing around in a room, accidentally knocked a loaded pistol from a shelf, which went off as it fell, sending the ball through the hand of one and through the brain of the other, causing the immediate death of the latter.

The exports from Richmond, Virginia, direct to foreign ports during the month of November were: 518 hogsheads leaf tobacco to Trieste, valued at $43,800, and 3,618 barrels of flour to Brazil, valued at $31,316. The imports during the same month were 1,000 sacks salt from Liverpool, and 3,052 bars railroad iron.

The Columbia (S. C.) Phœnix says: "On Thursday night last a colored convict at the penitentiary was killed by another convict, a white man, confined in the same cell, who beat his head, out and bruised it in a horrible manner, after which he lay down and slept with his victim until daylight. The perpetrator of the deed was a Canadian who was convicted and sentenced some months since for horse-stealing. He appears utterly indifferent about the murder. When Smith was found by the prison authorities he was lying upon the floor, with one hand in his pocket. Coroner Coleman was summoned to hold an inquest. The jury rendered a verdict that Smith came to his death from injuries inflicted by Kemique, alias Kirkpatrick, in the cell in the penitentiary. An open case has been left with the Superintendent of the Penitentiary to turn the prisoner over for trial as soon as his sentence is served out, which will be in July. The murderer made a full confession of the crime, giving no reason for the same, except that he thought that was a good good way to keep Smith still."

The friends of Humphrey Marshall claim that he will get the largest vote cast on the first ballot for Senator. The friends of Bramlette are also confident.

England, with all her civilization, is as brutish as Spain. A state which employs a Disraeli is entitled to little consideration from any country claiming to be civilized.

If Congress really means to regulate all elections hereafter, it should take care to make some of its regulations popular. A law ought to be made by which all electioneering at the polls could be stopped. There should be neither soliciting nor buying of votes, and the penalty for violation of the law should be fixed at twenty years' imprisonment. Coaxing or buying a sovereign into voting for a candidate whom he does not respect is as bad as intimidation. A voter who, before he goes to the polls, does not inform himself as to who are the best men to vote for, does not deserve to exercise the right of suffrage.

Several of the Washington correspondents, one of ours included, make a species of denial on the part of Senator Thurman as to a recent conversation detailed by a Courier-Journal reporter, and, as published in these columns, extensively copied and circulated. One writer tells us (somewhat vaguely) that Judge Thurman "adheres to his original opinions." Another says that "the Illinois Senator does not remember the conversation in question." All this sounds very much like evasion. Our correspondent is a reliable person, and his authority is equally so. Of course, however, the Senator has a right to amend, revise, alter or contradict himself or anybody else with respect to his individual opinions. But, considering the fact that he is claimed with ardor by two extremes in politics, would it not be the part of candor in him to tell us where he actually stands and what his opinions really are on the important topics named, if they have been misstated by the Courier-Journal? It will give us pleasure to set him right, if we have set him wrong, before the country.

Postal Telegraphy.

The proposition made in the President's message, and now under consideration in Congress, for placing the entire telegraphic system of the country under control of the Government, is considered as but one further move toward imperialism. The argument is its favor drawn from the experience of England has no place in the discussion here. The workings of such a governmental surveillance over the private interests of the people in the monarchies of the old world and our Republic can have no relation—can not be the same from the facts in the case. Should the President's recommendation become an accomplished fact, every postmaster in the land could be made an Executive spy, and the only preventive cause would rest in the honesty of the Executive himself or in the outraged protests of the people. It is in full in the direction of the difference between the practical workings of the postal telegraphic system of England and in its presumptive effects if adopted in our own country. In Great Britain the present Government; his appointment is not exclusively governed by his devotion to the personal interests of the Executive; his removal is not sure to follow upon the slightest symptom of defection. No man dare say that such is not the acknowledged fact with us. And the experience of the past two years has taught us that reliance can hardly be placed in the indignant voice of the people. The encroachments of the central power have been so many and have met with so slight impediment that the postal telegraph made a fact would be accepted as such and the people would make the best of it, say, would find excuse for it, as they have for the various arbitrary and centralizing measures of the past. It is a dangerous experiment at best. The power by it placed in the hands of the President—for, turn and twist the fact as you will, the control of the system depends upon the appointing power—would go far toward placing the private interests of the people at his absolute mercy. The New York Tribune puts a case that would be probable enough under its workings: "Suppose it were sold to and run by the Government—that is, the party in power, no matter which—and on the morning of an exciting Presidential election the wires were to flash to every poll tidings of the sudden death of the opposition standard-bearer—what would his supporters believe? What credit *should* they give to the story?"

It would be difficult to estimate the exact advance this proposition would make toward imperialism. No sensible man can shut his eyes to the possible results. Given an ambitious and unscrupulous President—not such a stretch of imagination—with absolute control through creatures of his appointment over a system of communication that has become a public necessity, and if a message of importance to his interests would escape his instant knowledge, then the history of the world goes for naught. There would be but two alternatives left the public: to consent to such surveillance or to abandon this method of communication altogether. Then there would be left the President absolute manipulation of the entire general intelligence of the land, and it would not be hard to tell the advantage he might and would derive from it. We have an example at hand in the experience of Cuba, and there is nothing to prevent the same results proceeding from the same system in the United States.

In brief, the advantages arising from the postal telegraphic system in this country would be but problematical; the possible and even probable results would be most disastrous. This is leaving out of the question the enormous and disproportionate expense to which it is said the Government would be put in obtaining control of the system. The measure should be defeated.

Local Hints.

No city in the South has had such amazing growth and prosperity during the last ten years as Louisville. Its population has tripled; its commerce has increased four-fold; and its whole aspect has changed. Quaguires of 1860 are now solid with masonry, and country lanes, which but a few years ago wandered nowhere to end in a duck-pond, are crowded with miles of handsome dwellings. At this moment hundreds of beautiful buildings and thousands of lesser ones are going up. The ratio of mortgages is small. The foundation of the wealth of the city is deep and well-constructed. Everything is square and massy, like our streets; and the prospect for the coming year is all we could ask.

We take it for granted that we shall get another Southern outlet. We need it. Criticism upon the management of the Louisville and Nashville railroad is idle so long as there is no competing line. That corporation is managed as a railway. It is handled in the interest of its stockholders. And it never will be managed in any other—we may say never ought to be—if its officers are representative and honest. Louisville owns stock in it. But this stock does not govern; and if we want freights reduced and special privileges given our merchandise the way to secure them is not in trying to control the road that is, but in building another, and then watching both. We give the Fink administration credit for proceeding on professional and legitimate principles of railway polity. We have no right to quarrel with this. If we would secure ourselves we must go beyond Mr. Newcomb and Colonel Fink; we must go to that element which they are bound to obey—the great law of competition. We must have another road.

The commerce of Louisville might be more varied in its enterprise. It lacks public spirit and relies too much upon private effort. It wants a leader. What it has it owes our geographical position, not its own superior skill or dash. But if it will put its shoulder to the wheel with a will, next year's work will count.

We need at least two more bridges. We spoke yesterday of the lack of immediate connection with New Albany, and urged a Market-street bridge. There ought also to be a bridge somewhere about the Neck, connecting with Jeffersonville. Our Northern, Eastern and Western railroad lines of communication would then be unobstructed and perfect. These, with a Merchants' Exchange, and adequate places of amusement, would place us away ahead of time and bring us up with Cincinnati, St. Louis and Chicago, which have beat us in enterprise, neither of the three cities—unless it be Chicago—having so good a location.

A Change of Policy.

This time Cincinnati is going in to win. Last year she made a mistake. She sent a lot of honest, respectable old fogies to Frankfort, and as these did not understand the ropes, or would not pull them, the result was insult and failure. Another plan will be adopted the present session. Sharp men—ready fellows, with wit and money—will be sent as embassadors to the Kentucky Legislature. The official organ of the commercial interest says so, and says it boldly. We copy the following from the Cincinnati Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bulletin:

"It is highly desirable that at the approaching session of the Kentucky Legislature the Cincinnati Southern railroad be completed. To this end the presence of the persons sent to Frankfort to look after the passage of the bill be widespread, active, energetic, persistent men, who will leave no stone unturned and shrink from no obstacle that presents itself in the execution of the duty intrusted to them. At the former session we were represented by men who were honest, but not always honest men; but when the hour for action arrived they were not identified from the outside, were ignorant of the proceedings, and returned home insulted, disgusted in their feelings and disgusted with what they were pleased to term the ostentacy and blindness to their own advantage of the State. The next effort must not be directed by such men. The Legislature will be asked to grant a projected road that illegitimate means were employed to defeat, and to authorize by a private bill a state corporation to defeat the measure. We have somewhere read a terse adage, 'Fight the devil with fire.' We recommend that it be found necessary to advance the interests of our railroad by the employment of such an auxiliary, that it be supplied in sufficient quantities, and that it be judiciously used. Let our agents on this occasion be men of large experience and some knowledge of the human heart, who can detect, in the twinkling of an eye, the ticking pain by the throbbing or the pulse, and who know how to apply their power safely. One of our commissioners took pains at the last session to make it known that no money would be used to forward the bill, relying only upon the candor and good sense of the Legislature to appreciate the value of the construction of the road to the people of the State did not sufficiently understand what was going on for them to consult it without the road. Was not that a fine specimen of royal to send out the destruction of business in this age? Such men are not up to the times; they look backward too much to the good old times when there were no railroads or telegraphs, and not one man in a dozen was competent for the task. The youngest men of this immediate vicinity have in many instances been selected, and the solid men of home will act as a general thing they do not permit their counsel to interrupt their view of what is necessary to the interests of the city. There is a better appreciation of the value of money in the promotion of those interests. We hope no Cincinnati represented on the next occasion by a few such men, and our future existence of this nature intrusted to them. When the hour for action comes, the young men are ready for the emergency. The best thing the old men can do is hands in their pockets, waiting for the result, which, if a success, they claim is due to their sagacity in not interfering; and if a failure, is greeted with a cool, contemptuous 'I told you so.'"

Whatever may be said of the last Legislature—and it had its weaknesses—it can not be charged that it was directly purchasable with money. Its sin was its easy geniality. Cigars and champagne went a great ways with it. It liked the creature comforts of the capital. The present General Assembly has before it the example and warning of the last. We do not believe it is any more moral. We hope it is not, so approachable with civility. Therefore the prospect of an overflow of greenbacks and whisky from Cincinnati does not terrify us. The gentlemen now assembled at Frankfort are not for sale. They are ready to do the fair and liberal thing by Cincinnati, and that for nothing. They are ready to give her a duplicate of any existing charter. But that is all. Cincinnati should ask no more, and it won't cost her a cent.

Here in Louisville we are indifferent. We shall make no fight. We shall send no money to Frankfort. All we ask is fair play and no favors. With that we shall be able to paddle our own canoe.

☞ Upon their annual day of thanksgiving and prayer, the people of the United States, and of New England especially, spend their whole time in eating and drinking. They devour their fat turkeys and lay away the feathers for the Almighty.

☞ The Detroit Post tells us that "the Southern people complain of excessive taxation without much reason." This is true. In fact, the only reasonable complaint they can urge against the taxation is that it is eating them out of house and home.

☞ The New York Evening Post tells us that "old sailors are never so much at sea as when they are on shore." In this they are somewhat like hen-pecked husbands, who are never so much at home as when they are abroad.

☞ Cincinnati claims that both of the national political conventions ought to be held there. Considering the horrible quality of the whisky she has been manufacturing for the last few years, the claim is worse than absurd.

☞ A schooner named "Grant and Relatives" has been launched at Havre de Grace, Md. If she is ever as heavily loaded with public plunder as the other Grant and relatives, we would advise her to stay in shallow water.

☞ An exchange says "one brand of Cincinnati whisky is warranted to contain 437 fights to the barrel." The rest of the brands might well be warranted to kill the consumer before he has time to go in search of a fight.

☞ A Chicago merchant advertises Lyons velvets at the ruinously low price of from eighteen to twenty-five dollars a yard; and yet, some of the people there complain of a scarcity of clothes!

☞ Missouri has established a Western State School of Mines. Wonder if she couldn't induce Minister Schenck to accept the chair of Emma-Silver-Mining?

FRANKFORT LETTER.

G. F. T. Again—The Contested Elections—Encouragement of Immigration—Kentucky and Louisville Banks—Senatorial Candidates and the Senatorial Election, &c.

(Special Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

Capital Hotel, Frankfort, Ky., December 8th, 1871.

As I write the irrepressible Geo. Crane's Train is delivering to the members of the Legislature, and such others as choose to hear him, what he calls a lecture on finance in the Hall of the House of Representatives. The "lecture" commenced immediately after adjournment. Mr. Train leaves this afternoon for Cincinnati.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

This morning a fourth contested election board was designated. It was in the case of S. Hodges vs. G. N. Wood, from the county of Crittenden. In the Fayette-county case, Dr. Price tells me it is claimed by the Radicals that he concurred in the opening of the additional polls where so many negro votes were polled for Goodloe. This he denies, and declares that he can prove by the Judge of the Fayette County Court and other prominent citizens that he earnestly protested against the issuing of the order. After the thing had been decided on contrary to his wishes, he entered into an agreement as to the conduct of the election, but he stoutly denies that he ever agreed to the opening of the additional voting places contrary to the provisions of the law.

IMMIGRATION.

Gov. Leslie, in his message, wisely recommends the passage of a law for the promotion of immigration to the Commonwealth, and the Senate, on motion of Mr. Pope, has added such immigration committees to the standing committees. Mr. Pope, one of the Senators from Louisville, and the chairman of the committee, is engaged in preparing a bill on the subject, which will be presented in the early part of the session.

"FIRE-PROOF OFFICES."

A joint resolution was, to-day, passed by the House of Representatives appointing a committee to examine into, and report upon, the condition of the fire proof offices, for which an appropriation was made by a former Legislature, and about the proper construction of which there seems to have been so much difficulty. The building, which is a massive stone structure, is now coming up on the east end of the old State House, thus far has cost $153,000. It is estimated that $25,000 more will be required for its completion. Mr. Mergill, the architect, assures me that it is now safe, and that no part of it will have to be reconstructed. The offices for the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer are in an advanced state of construction, and, it is promised, will be ready for occupancy in a very short time. The new Senate chamber—which, by the way, was not at all contemplated in the original appropriation of $100,000 for "fire-proof offices"—will require a good deal more money and a good deal more work before it is ready for use.

LOUISVILLE AND KENTUCKY BANKS.

Mr. Varnon to-day submitted a resolution, which passed the House, for the raising of a joint committee of three from the House and two from the Senate to go to Louisville and ascertain the value of the assets and amount of the capital stock in the Bank of Kentucky and the Bank of Louisville, and why said bank has not distributed among the stockholders—the committee to report whether it is advisable to sell the stock of the State. It is complained that under the existing management the management of these banks does not at all inure to the benefit of the State as a stockholder.

THE SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The Senatorial caldron is now fairly simmering, and will presently begin to "seethe, and boil, and bubble." Gov. Bramlette put in an appearance last night, and the Hon. Jas. B. Beck arrived from Washington yesterday evening, and was visible this morning on the floor of the House. Himself in the execution of the duty intrusted to him. At the former session we were represented by men who were honest, but not always honest men; but when the hour for action arrived they were not identified from the outside, were ignorant of the proceedings, and returned home insulted, disgusted in their feelings and disgusted with what they were pleased to term the ostentacy and blindness to their own advantage of the State. The next effort must not be directed by such men. The Legislature will be asked to grant a projected road that illegitimate means were employed to defeat, and to authorize by a private bill a state corporation to defeat the measure. We have somewhere read a terse adage, "Fight the devil with fire." We recommend that it be found necessary to advance the interests of our railroad by the employment of such an auxiliary, that it be supplied in sufficient quantities, and that it be judiciously used. Let our agents on this occasion be men of large experience and some knowledge of the human heart, who can detect, in the twinkling of an eye, the ticking pain by the throbbing or the pulse, and who know how to apply their power safely. One of our commissioners took pains at the last session to make it known that no money would be used to forward the bill, relying only upon the candor and good sense of the Legislature to appreciate the value of the construction of the road to the people of the State did not sufficiently understand what was going on for them to consult it without the road. Was not that a fine specimen of royal to send out the destruction of business in this age? Such men are not up to the times, they look backward too much to the good old times when there were no railroads or telegraphs, and not one man in a dozen was competent for the task. The youngest men of this immediate vicinity have in many instances been selected, and the solid men of home will act as a general thing they do not permit their counsel to interrupt their view of what is necessary to the interests of the city. There is a better appreciation of the value of money in the promotion of those interests. We hope no Cincinnati represented on the next occasion by a few such men, and our future existence of this nature intrusted to them. When the hour for action comes, the young men are ready for the emergency. The best thing the old men can do is hands in their pockets, waiting for the result, which, if a success, they claim is due to their sagacity in not interfering; and if a failure, is greeted with a cool, contemptuous "I told you so."

Whatever may be said of the last Legislature—and it had its weaknesses—it can not be charged that it was directly purchasable with money. Its sin was its easy geniality. Cigars and champagne went a great ways with it. It liked the creature comforts of the capital. The present General Assembly has before it the example and warning of the last. We do not believe it is any more moral. We hope it is not, so approachable with civility. Therefore the prospect of an overflow of greenbacks and whisky from Cincinnati does not terrify us. The gentlemen now assembled at Frankfort are not for sale. They are ready to do the fair and liberal thing by Cincinnati, and that for nothing. They are ready to give her a duplicate of any existing charter. But that is all. Cincinnati should ask no more, and it won't cost her a cent.

Here in Louisville we are indifferent. We shall make no fight. We shall send no money to Frankfort. All we ask is fair play and no favors. With that we shall be able to paddle our own canoe.

CITY ITEMS.

"F. X. Y., 1870."

Use Thomas' Essence Jamaica Ginger for diarrhœa, cholera and cholera-morbus.

J. C. Wood's

Headquarters for ladies', gents' and children's heavy underwear, all colors and sizes. Don't forget the No., 138 Market street, bet. Fourth and Fifth.

The Testimony of Sandek & Jones, one of the most reliable and experienced firms of Druggists and Pharmaceutists in the West.

LOUISVILLE, March 1, 1871.

DR. C. H. WINTERSMITH:

Dear Sir—It is with pleasure that we add our testimony to the increasing popularity of demand for your remedies. We can confidently say that of all the "proprietary medicines" that we have in stock (not excepting the largely-advertised Buchu) there are none that sell so rapidly and give as general satisfaction. In short we have to hear of one complaint as regards their efficiency. We are satisfied that our opportunities for observing the results of the use of your preparations have been of the most varied and general character, and hence we do not feel the least hesitancy in adding our testimy to the almost endless list that you have received.

Respectfully,

SANDEK & JONES, Apothecaries,
Second and Green and First and Jefferson.
Price—$1 per bottle, six bottles for $5.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Upon the Health of the Teeth

Depends the purity of the breath. Preserve them unblemished by the use of the famous Sozodont, that perfectly harmless vegetable preparation, and you will never regret it.

Well Known.

The American House, Boston, Messrs. Rice, keep pace with the times, and supply every valuable improvement for the comfort and convenience of their guests.

☞ The old Buffalo on the war path again. Health and strength lumbering at his back. Upper Blue Lick. The popular mineral spring water of the age, and the best remedy for nervous disease known. Supplied in bottles filled carefully at the spring, and superior in every respect to that drawn from wood. Excellent for family use. For sale at the drug stores and saloons.

R. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
de8 d6 Wholesale Agents.

Don't Shiver and Shake

when a very little money will go so very far in buying warm hosiery, underwear, gloves, &c. at Bliss' Stocking Factory 148 Market st. de3 d6.

Marriage Guide.

Interesting work, numerous engravings, 300 pages. Price 50 cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, 12 North Eighth street, St. Louis, Mo. au27 dawly

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair.

Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia.

We are glad to learn that Wintersmith's Iodized Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, owing to its extraordinary merit, is meeting with the success it so richly deserves. It is a powerful alterative and blood-purifyer it has no equal. It can be obtained at the drug-stores. nov26 3tf

☞ John C. Baker & Co.'s pure cod-liver oil the oldest and best brand. The only certain remedy for diseases of throat and lungs. Sold by all druggists. se12 Tu, Th&Sa1y

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best. de12 eod1y

DIED.

PARSONS—At his residence, in Portland, on the 8th inst., Rev. C. B. Parsons, in the 69th year of his age.

The notice will be given of the funeral.

HARBOLD—At his residence, in Brownsboro Oldham county, Ky., Nov. 19th, 1871, of paralysis, Geo. Harbold, Esq., in the 76th year of his age.

Tribute of Respect.

At a regular meeting of the Benevolent Society of the United Workmen, held on Wednesday evening, the 6th inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, to-wit:

Whereas, Almighty God has been pleased to remove from our midst our brother, Mr. McCann, John Durden, John Pendergrast and Charles Gilbert; and

Therefore be it

Resolved, That, in the death of these brothers, we recognize the wise dispensation of Him who doeth all things well, and bow with humble submission to His will; and that, while we extend our heart-felt sympathy to their bereaved families, we would admonish us that God may endow them with grace and fortitude to bear up under this severe affliction.

Resolved, That, as a token of our respect and esteem for our deceased brothers, our charter be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be inserted in the minute-book of the society, and that a copy be forwarded to the Catholic Advocate and the Courier-Journal, of this city, for publication.

J. LOUIS BRADY,
DANIEL GUY,
M. J. COLLINS,
(Committee on Resolutions.
Attest: Thomas McNally, Rec. Sec.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable, and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. no29 eod10*

On Marriage.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. New method, debility cured. Impediments to Marriage removed. New method of treatment. Invaluable medical work for young men. Books and Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. se2 wd&Sa3m

Drug Store Not for Sale.

We have concluded to continue business at our well-known stand, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. de7 Th&Su

MEETINGS.

Knights of Pythias.

Officers and members of Myrtle Lodge, No. 11, K. of P., will meet this (Saturday) evening, at Pythian Hall, Odd Fellows' Building, for the purpose of adopting uniform. The members are earnestly requested to be present. Members of sister lodges are also fraternally invited to attend. By order of the Lodge

J. P. NASH, E. and C. S.

RELIGIOUS.

Spiritualism.

Mrs. LAURA DE FORCE SMITH will lecture in Wedekind Hall (Market street, between Sixth and Seventh streets) on Sunday, December 10, subject, "Our objections to Skepticism," evening, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "The Abuses of Modern Spiritualism." Admission free. de6 d2*

New Jerusalem Church

(Swedenborgian).

The Rev. E. A. Beaman will preach on Sunday, 10th inst., in the parlor of the Masonic Temple (entrance on Jefferson street). At 3 P. M., subject, "The invitation to the Wares," at 7½ P. M., subject, "God's Anger, its Issues and its Ends." de9 d2*

St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church,

Corner Second and Kentucky streets.

Service every Sunday at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. S. Grisell, Saleid, D. D., Rector. Seats free. de2 Sa3t

FIRM CHANGES.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY inform my customers and the public in general that I have sold out my bide and fur establishment, No. 23 East Market street, to Joseph Hillman, of Chicago, Illinois, who will keep a regular branch house. All bills due me will be collected by the new firm; also all claims due by the old firm will be presented at the office of the new house, and be paid. I will continue to superintend the business as heretofore. de2 d3 H. HIRSHBERG.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Hastings & Courtney is dissolved by mutual consent, said dissolution to date from and from December 1st, 1871. Henry C. Courtney will continue the business at the same stand, and is alone authorized to make all settlements due by and to the firm of Hastings & Courtney.

THOMAS H. HASTINGS.
HENRY C. COURTNEY.

CARD.

HENRY C. COURTNEY

(Successor to Hastings & Courtney),

DEALER IN

HATS, CAPS, FURS, &C.,

160 Main, Between Fourth and Fifth streets,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

de7 d3

Notice.

I HAVE this day associated with me in business Mr. R. P. Lodge, and will continue the Provision Brokerage and General Commission business with the firm name of Cowling & Lodge.

T. V. COWLING, Jr.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 4, 1871.

COWLING & LODGE,

PROVISION BROKERS

AND

General Commission Merchants,

No. 45 W. Main st., Louisville, Ky.

WE will make liberal advances on all articles consigned to our friends in the East or held here on margin or otherwise. de4 d3

PORK PACKING.

Copartnership.

THE undersigned have formed a copartnership, under the name of

ANDERSON, HAMILTON & CO.,

for the purpose of conducting the Pork-packing business at the Pearpoint Pork House.

Office—Rear of People's Bank, corner of Main and Second streets.

W. T. ANDERSON,
W. T. HAMILTON,
W. B. HAMILTON.

oct18 eod6m

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Card.

THE committee appointed to superintend the Hibernian return thanks, in behalf of the benefit of St. Vincent De Paul, to Mr. Chas. MacVoy for his two exhibitions of his original Bird's-eye Panorama, the second has rendered a handsome sum that will add them to help the poor during the inclement season of the winter. It would advise all who wish to spend a few hours pleasantly to visit MacVoy's Hibernian either this (Saturday) afternoon or night.

CHARLES CONLIN,
ROBERT S. KEOGAN,
EDWARD J. MORROUGH,
GRAN. W. SMITH,
Committee.

Workingmen's Aid Association.

To the Presidents of Sister Lodges:

YOU are hereby cautioned not to receive in your lodges or Workingmen Chan. Bunyhue, he having taken money from R. T. Jefferson to electioneer against the candidates brought out by our order in the Fifth ward, and resigned to keep from being expelled. W. DAVIS, Pres't.

W. B. SPROWL, Sec. Workingmen's A id Ass'n.

Notice.

THE Masonic Lodges of the city are respectfully invited to attend, in a body, the Fair now being held at Masonic Temple for the benefit of the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, on Monday evening, the 11th of December.

Mrs. P. S. HEPBURN,
Pres't Ladies' Masonic Aid Society.

To Delinquent City Tax-payers.

EIGHT per cent. will be added to all bills not paid by December 15. All property on which the city taxes are not paid before January 1, 1872, will be advertised and sold to make said taxes.

A. RAMMERS,
City Tax Receiver.

Aldegney Cow for $5.

A FEW more choice cows left. Inquire at the thorough-bred Aldegney cow to be raffled at C. C. Bafer's on Tuesday, December 12, at 2 P. M. de8 d3*

Raffle.

A FINE Piano, Cover and Stool, Gabler make. For particulars inquire at WILL S. HAYS', 167 Fourth street.

Initials M. J. G.

YOUR letter received, answered, and my reply returned to me. Call in person. de7 d3*

Louisville Chancery Court.

Baird Bros., &c., Pl'ffs, } No. 24,467.
vs.
M. D. Gilchrist et al., dfts. }

THE creditors of R. & M. D. Gilchrist are notified to file their proofs before the Master Commissioner, properly proven, on or before the 25th day of January, 1872.

ROBERT COLEMAN,
de6 d5 Commissioner.

Revenue Laws from Revised Statutes.

CHAP. 85, ART. IX.

SEC. 2. The Sheriff shall, after the first day of June, in each year, shall collect the taxes due in his county, and, upon failure by the persons bound therefor to pay the same, may distrain the goods and chattels of such owned by, or in the possession of, the person from whom the tax is due, notwithstanding the existence of any lien upon the same, and may proceed to sell the title of such person in so much thereof as will pay the tax due and all costs.

SEC. 5. If there be no personal estate which the Sheriff can distrain for the taxes due from and the owner of the land or town lot shall fail to pay the same, for per cent. shall be added to the amount of the tax due for the first year, and 100 per cent. for the amount due for the second year.

CHAP. 83, ART. VII.

[illegible] to compute the county levee or revenue tax, the Sheriff shall refer to the list of taxables, and for all sums above or under a dollar, twenty-five cents, or more, he shall charge a dollar, and for all fractions of a dollar under twenty-five cents he shall omit the fraction.

SEC. 1. It shall be lawful for the Sheriff, whenever the tax-payers fail or refuse to pay the revenue tax or county levy due by him, to attach any choose in action or debts due to said tax-payer within the county for the payment of said tax, &c.

Tax-payers will take notice that I will proceed to collect six per cent. additional, as per above laws, on all taxes bills not paid by December 15th.

J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.
de6 d6

Louisville Chancery Court.

Ansein Lachleiter's Adm'r, pl'f., }
vs.
Ansein Lachleiter's Heirs, &c., dfts. }

THE creditors of Ansein Lachleiter, deceased, are notified to produce their claims before me, properly proven, on or before the 15th day of January, 1872.

ROBERT COCHRAN,
de2 d10 Commissioner.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Ludwig Nehl, deceased, will please present them properly proven at the law office of C. Beaumont, No. 6 Court Place. CHRISTIAN KROEGGH,
de2 d10 Adm'r Ludwig Nehl, deceased.

For Sale on Long Credit, at Six Per Cent. Interest, a Valuable Country Farm.

WE offer for sale one of the best farms of Shelby county, located in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches and schools, 5 miles of Shelbyville and one and one-half miles of a railroad station, on good roads. Improvements: Dwelling, stables, and all necessary out-buildings, abundance of never-failing water, and fruit of all kinds fully distributed. Character of fencing and general condition of the farm unsurpassed in the county. The dwelling is a comfortable frame and log house (weatherboarded), containing seven rooms, with kitch

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU;

HOTTENTOTS SEEN GATHERING BUCHU LEAVES AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR H. T. HELMBOLD.

BUCHU.

[From Dispensatory of the United States.]

BIOSMA CRENATA, BUCHU LEAVES,

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic; their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

Medical Properties and Uses.

Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of Urine, for none in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES

IN WHICH IT HAS BEEN GIVEN.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System etc.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

Is Diuretic and Blood-purifying, and cures all diseases arising from habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudence in life, impurities of the blood, etc., superseding copaiba in affections for which it is used, in connection with

Helmbold's Rose Wash.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. Price $1 25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6 50.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS. Established upward of 20 years. Prepared by

H. T. HELMBOLD, Practical and Analytical Chemist,

594 Broadway, N. Y., and 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere. 26 W&SAweowtf

A Disinterested Advocate of Railroads.

[To the Editor of the Courier-Journal:]

Having watched and thought over the various articles in the city papers and the late discussions in the City Council on the ways and projects and propositions for aid to railroads leading from the city, I as a citizen of this city propose to offer some suggestions on the subject to the business men and to all those who are under the railroad interests of the city; and first I have to say that I am in no way interested in any railroad, either leading or existing or in any of the new projects, but am a friend of and favor the building of railroads and have always been ready to aid to all those roads that will benefit the city.

The main object that will be to the interest to our Southern and Southwestern connections.

The want of Louisville in the direction indicated is, first, the connection of Louisville with Chattanooga, Tennessee, by the shortest and nearest line that can be made, and second, the extension of the Elizabethtown and Paducah road to and through Hopkinsville by the least cost and to the least injury to the city's present interest in the Louisville and Nashville railroad. It has been proposed that the city vote a subscription of $1,200,000 to the Cumberland and Ohio railroad to aid in the early extension of the K. and P. road, and $1,200,000 to the Louisville and Nashville New Orleans Air-line road, or something near these figures.

To the first of these propositions I am utterly opposed for many and certain reasons, and sufficient reasons. 1st would, in my opinion and judgment, be perfectly useless, as Louisville could do any such thing, for it would be assisting to do the very thing that the city is and ought to be most opposed to; that is assisting to build a road which is essentially a Cincinnati road, and can, too, be of no benefit to Louisville, only to her interest than the much talked-of great Cincinnati Southern railway. It would only give her aid to the latter than to the Cumberland and Ohio road, so far as injury to the material interest of our city's commerce.

If I understand aright, this Cumberland and Ohio railroad, now in course of construction from Cincinnati and Nashville road. Nashville as the southern terminus, how it has been proposed to run it out of view by bringing in Chattanooga as the objective point, but the true intent in this project is Nashville as its southern terminus, and afterwards a branch to Chattanooga; and to convince any one that this is so, let the Cincinnati Southern railway to Chattanooga is not begun, but every means to get it through will be put in force. Now I contracted has no need of two roads to Chattanooga. This shows that Nashville is the point aimed at in this Cumberland and Ohio road, and when made will it not divide the trade that now goes to Louisville to Cincinnati and our city? It most assuredly will. It would be nearly as far to trade from Cincinnati to Nashville—a much straighter line than we now have to Nashville. Louisville wants no more railroads to Nashville particularly, and the circuitous route by way of Taylorsville. Another thing that I could not understand. Could anybody is what few if any of our citizens have thought of, and the very thing our city has been working to prevent for the last four years. It will secure the building of the Big Sandy road from Lexington to Elizabethtown. I think I can improve this beyond a doubt. It will accomplish this long before ever reaches its Southern terminus, Nashville or Chattanooga, and that, too, to the advantage of Cincinnati and to the injury of Louisville. For as soon as this Cumberland and Ohio road is built as far South as Bloomfield, Nelson county, it will be a matter place is nearly on an air-line from Lexington to Elizabethtown, Cincinnati would build a road from Bloomfield to Elizabethtown for the purpose of turning as much of the trade from the K. and P. road at that point from Louisville. That branch accomplished, the Lexington and Big Sandy road would fill up the gap from Lexington to Bloomfield. Is this not plain to be seen by any mind? And, this Cumberland and Ohio road completed to Nashville and to Chattanooga, with this Big Sandy road completed, and filling up the gap of the Big Sandy road from Bloomfield to Lexington filled up, Cincinnati will have accomplished more to injure Louisville than a half a dozen Southern railways from her, by way of Lexington and Cincinnati, would accomplish, for she would not only have the power and means to turn the trade from Chattanooga, but also from Nashville, and, by the Bloomfield branch from both the Memphis road and the Paducah road, and all going around Louisville.

Taking this view of the matter, and by an examination of the map, which I am sure you are right in what I have set forth, would it not be suicidal in Louisville to take a dollar of stock in any such scheme of aiding the C. and O. railroad? She, with the amount she would have in the road, would have no more influence than a cipher to manage it in her interest. I think it brazen effrontery for the C. and O. road to ask Louisville to subscribe to that road for the mere privilege of a name of a road from Hopkinsville to the city, that could do her but little good.

As to the Memphis and New Orleans Air-line road, I have nothing to say. The building of that road would, no doubt, be of great advantage to the city, and could it do so any work to her disadvantage.

I come now to what I think is the present need of the city in the way of additional railways South. The first is a first-class railroad as near an air-line as possible to Chattanooga, or with a controlling interest therein for all time to come, that she can manage to her own benefit; and next, the extension of the K. and P. road to Louisville, and both of these to be accomplished in the shortest time and at the least expense to the city.

There is already, as I understand, a road chartered from Elizabethtown, the present terminus of the K. and P. road, to the Tennessee line, by the name of Greenhaven and Elizabethtown, under the name, I think, of the Elizabethtown and Tennessee railroad, with county subscriptions from Larue, Green and Adair counties to the amount of $700,000, with Cumberland county yet to vote, which, I have been informed, will vote $250,000 or $300,000, making a million. Some grading already organized—S. B. Thomas, Esq., its president.

Now I would suggest that this company be merged and joined with the K. and P. company, making it one company, under the name of the Louisville, Paducah and Chattanooga railway, and the city of Louisville take stock to the amount asked for to the C. and O. road, and the amount asked for for the extension of the K. and P. road, say $2,400,000, build a track as near straight as can be to Elizabethtown, and from thence on by Greensburg, etc., to the Tennessee State line south of Burkesville in direction to Nashville and the Tennessee road in the direction to Chattanooga is said to be ready to meet this road at the State line. The money would be saved to the city of Louisville. This road will thus build the extension from Elizabethtown to Louisville, and as the same time the extension will be forty miles of the main trunk line forward Chattanooga, and the amount indicated above, with county subscriptions, will build both the extension from Elizabethtown to Louisville of the Chattanooga road to the Tennessee State line. The Louisville, Paducah and Chattanooga road, no doubt, would be the shortest and nearest line that can be made, and the least cost and to the least injury to the city's present interest in the Louisville and Nashville railroad. It has been proposed that the city vote a subscription of $1,200,000 to the Cumberland and Ohio railroad to aid in the early extension of the K. and P. road, and $1,200,000 to the Louisville and New Orleans Air-line road, or something near these figures.

To the first of these propositions I am utterly opposed for many and certain reasons, and sufficient reasons. 1st would, in my opinion and judgment, be perfectly useless, as Louisville could do any such thing, for it would be assisting to do the very thing that the city is and ought to be most opposed to; that is assisting to build a road which is essentially a Cincinnati road, and can, too, be of no benefit to Louisville, only to her interest than the much talked-of great Cincinnati Southern railway. It would only give her aid to the latter than to the Cumberland and Ohio road, so far as injury to the material interest of our city's commerce.

If I understand aright, this Cumberland and Ohio railroad, now in course of construction from Cincinnati and Nashville road. Nashville as the southern terminus, how it has been proposed to run it out of view by bringing in Chattanooga as the objective point, but the true intent in this project is Nashville as its southern terminus, and afterwards a branch to Chattanooga; and to convince any one that this is so, let the Cincinnati Southern railway to Chattanooga is not begun, but every means to get it through will be put in force. Now I contracted has no need of two roads to Chattanooga. This shows that Nashville is the point aimed at in this Cumberland and Ohio road, and when made will it not divide the trade that now goes to Louisville to Cincinnati and our city? It most assuredly will. It would be nearly as far to trade from Cincinnati to Nashville—a much straighter line than we now have to Nashville. Louisville wants no more railroads to Nashville particularly, and the circuitous route by way of Taylorsville. Another thing that I could not understand. Could anybody is what few if any of our citizens have thought of, and the very thing our city has been working to prevent for the last four years. It will secure the building of the Big Sandy road from Lexington to Elizabethtown. I think I can improve this beyond a doubt. It will accomplish this long before ever reaches its Southern terminus, Nashville or Chattanooga, and that, too, to the advantage of Cincinnati and to the injury of Louisville. For as soon as this Cumberland and Ohio road is built as far South as Bloomfield, Nelson county, it will be a matter place is nearly on an air-line from Lexington to Elizabethtown, Cincinnati would build a road from Bloomfield to Elizabethtown for the purpose of turning as much of the trade from the K. and P. road at that point from Louisville. That branch accomplished, the Lexington and Big Sandy road would fill up the gap from Lexington to Bloomfield. Is this not plain to be seen by any mind? And, this Cumberland and Ohio road completed to Nashville and to Chattanooga, with this Big Sandy road completed, and filling up the gap of the Big Sandy road from Bloomfield to Lexington filled up, Cincinnati will have accomplished more to injure Louisville than a half a dozen Southern railways from her, by way of Lexington and Cincinnati, would accomplish, for she would not only have the power and means to turn the trade from Chattanooga, but also from Nashville, and, by the Bloomfield branch from both the Memphis road and the Paducah road, and all going around Louisville.

Taking this view of the matter, and by an examination of the map, which I am sure you are right in what I have set forth, would it not be suicidal in Louisville to take a dollar of stock in any such scheme of aiding the C. and O. railroad? She, with the amount she would have in the road, would have no more influence than a cipher to manage it in her interest. I think it brazen effrontery for the C. and O. road to ask Louisville to subscribe to that road for the mere privilege of a name of a road from Hopkinsville to the city, that could do her but little good.

As to the Memphis and New Orleans Air-line road, I have nothing to say. The building of that road would, no doubt, be of great advantage to the city, and could it do so any work to her disadvantage.

I come now to what I think is the present need of the city in the way of additional railways South. The first is a first-class railroad as near an air-line as possible to Chattanooga, or with a controlling interest therein for all time to come, that she can manage to her own benefit; and next, the extension of the K. and P. road to Louisville, and both of these to be accomplished in the shortest time and at the least expense to the city.

There is already, as I understand, a road chartered from Elizabethtown, the present terminus of the K. and P. road, to the Tennessee line, by the name of Greenhaven and Elizabethtown, under the name, I think, of the Elizabethtown and Tennessee railroad, with county subscriptions from Larue, Green and Adair counties to the amount of $700,000, with Cumberland county yet to vote, which, I have been informed, will vote $250,000 or $300,000, making a million. Some grading already organized—S. B. Thomas, Esq., its president.

Now I would suggest that this company be merged and joined with the K. and P. company, making it one company, under the name of the Louisville, Paducah and Chattanooga railway, and the city of Louisville take stock to the amount asked for to the C. and O. road, and the amount asked for for the extension of the K. and P. road, say $2,400,000, build a track as near straight as can be to Elizabethtown, and from thence on by Greensburg, etc., to the Tennessee State line south of Burkesville in direction to Nashville and the Tennessee road in the direction to Chattanooga is said to be ready to meet this road at the State line. The money would be saved to the city of Louisville. This road will thus build the extension from Elizabethtown to Louisville, and at

COURIER-JOURNAL

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 9, 1871.

To Members of the Legislature.

After this week we will send the COURIER-JOURNAL only to those members of the Legislature for whom it is especially ordered by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the respective houses.

The Courier-Journal on the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad.

Messrs. Riley & Sargent will hereafter have charge of the news-agency on this road, and will deliver the COURIER-JOURNAL promptly and regularly to all persons on the line of the road wishing it, and will sell it to passengers on the trains at five cents per copy.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

The Sunday Courier-Journal.

The Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL is intended to be entirely separate and distinct from our regular daily edition. No advertisements are inserted in it unless specially ordered, and subscribers in Louisville, New Albany and Jeffersonville who take but six papers a week will not be entitled to the Sunday paper as one of them. For the six papers they will be charged by the carriers 25c per week, and when they also take the Sunday paper the price is 30c per week.

Our Sunday paper is sent to subscribers by mail only when specially ordered.

The Dying Prince.

Our cable dispatches this morning contain the several excited bulletins which were issued in London yesterday and which gave out ominous intelligence from hour to hour concerning the Prince of Wales. At the moment of the present writing it is announced that the royal family are gathered about the death-bed of the unfortunate gentleman who was born heir to the throne of England; that he is dying—and before this notice is finished we may receive tidings that the bells of St. Paul's have rung out the fatal and final news. All London is in commotion. Queer rumors about secret societies are circulated and undoubted effects in financial circles are reported. Much of this may be set down as sensational. It is not likely that the death of the Prince will produce anything more than temporary excitement. The succession is not involved; and as the heir apparent has never been popular, but on the contrary has been the subject of much reproach, there is no reason why his demise should produce any revolution of parties. It is far rather likely to produce a combination of satisfaction in the loss of so unworthy a Prince and sympathy with the royal family in their private bereavement. The prince has led a sad life. Ever since the death of his father, who kept him under restraint, he has been the occasion of heartburning and public scandal. ALBERT, Prince of Wales, and also Duke of Cornwall, was born on the 9th of November, 1841. He is the second child of VICTORIA, the Queen, and Prince ALBERT. The principality of Wales gives the hereditary title to the eldest son of British sovereigns. It was created by EDWARD I., who having promised the Welsh upon their submission to give them a native sovereign, made his infant son EDWARD, born at Caernarvon, their prince. The revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall are an appanage of the Prince of Wales.

PERSONAL.

Mayor Beaver was still sick yesterday with inflammation of the bowels.

Dr. G. H. Cox has gone to Mount Washington, Ky., to spend a few days and recruit his health.

A. G. Caruth, Esq., late of the Hopkinsville NEW ERA, has retired from the field of journalism, and has invested in this city for the practice of law as a profession. Mr. Caruth is a young man, but of fine promise, is an eloquent pleader and a close student, and is destined to reach the top round in the professional ladder.

W. H. Gerrard, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dr. P. W. Dryden, Hopkinsville, Ky.; H. G. Summers, New York; W. E. Chapman, Cincinnati; W. H. Todd, Philadelphia, Pa.; Robert Catterson and lady, Indianapolis, Ind.; Fielding Beeler and son, Indianapolis, Ind.; G. J. Pendergrast and lady, Smithtown, L. I.; G. L. Palmer, Jr., and lady, New York; Geo. S. Baber, Bowling Green, were registered at the United States Hotel last night.

Capt. J. C. Bentley, of the Bentley House, died last night at 12 o'clock, in this city. He was well known in this city as a prominent steamboat man. He commanded many elegant positions on the river. He was a resident of New Albany for many years, but recently removed to Louisville and opened the Bentley House, formerly the St. George, corner of Eighth and Main. He was in his fifty-fifth year. His funeral will take place in New Albany.

Messrs. Thomas H. Chambers & Son, the celebrated New York piano manufacturers gave a brilliant musical reception at their warerooms on the evening of the 1st inst. The cream of New York fashionable society was present, and the entertainment is said to have been a grand and pleasant affair. Little Max Brownold, fifteen years of age, a prodigy of art, also appeared himself with honors, and won the applause of all present by performing the brilliant production of "Andante and Rondo Capriccio" upon one of the Chambers pianos.

Electioneering Whisky.

Krack Ryan was before the City Court yesterday on the charge of assault and battery on Thomas McCreary. Ryan is a rough-looking youth of eighteen, who frequents the stock yards and picks up odd jobs for a living. McCreary was a man of about twenty-five, considerably larger than Ryan, and no excuse for not having protected himself was, that he could have whipped the boy but the latter's mother was present and he was afraid she would have him arrested. It appeared that Krack Ryan had been drunk in a saloon of the Southern Stock Yard on election day, and had assaulted McCreary, who did not appear to have been much hurt. They said he had been kicked of the day before by McCreary, and showed a wound on his arm made by the latter's boot. He said he knew nothing of the affair on election day, as men who were out there electioneering had given him liquor and made him drunk. The judge spoke in strong terms of such shameful conduct, but his remarks were none too severe, for men who furnish liquor to boys and lead them into evil courses are the very worst men in the community. They promote wrong-doing and assist in rearing up in our midst a brood of roughs and criminals to take the place of those who are imprisoned or hanged out of the way. In consideration of the boy's youth, and his promise to behave better in future, the judge let him off with a FINE of two by way of impressing upon him the danger he was in of being led into a course of life that would render him a pest to society.

The Immaculate Conception.

Right Reverend Bishop McCloskey celebrated Pontifical Mass yesterday morning, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, on Eighth street. The children of the parochial school marched in procession into the church, followed by the bishop, who was attended by eight or ten priests. The bishop, after entering the sanctuary, put on his episcopal robes and began the mass, assisted by Fathers Lawler and Brandt as deacon and sub-deacon. The sermon, which was preached in German by Reverend Anselm Koch, gave the history of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin. The minister showed from the writings of the ancient fathers how it had been from the beginning an article of faith among Christians. He then referred to the solemn definition as a dogma of the church by PIUS IX. in 1854. The Pope, he said, at the request of the Catholic Bishops of the United States made the day of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, which falls on the 8th of December, a holiday among the Catholics of this country. In conclusion he exhorted his hearers to honor the Blessed Virgin by imitating the holiness and purity of her life.

CITY BUSINESS.

Kentucky Library Tickets,

in quarters, halves and whole ones, for sale at W. Scott Hare's until December 16.

Neuralgia.

Twenty-five dollars would be paid for a bottle, if necessary, for the cure of this dreaded disease. We refer to Wintersmith's Tonic Syrup.

Business suits, overcoats and King William cape coats, new styles, just received and for sale low at JAMES SPROULE & CO.'S, 92 and 94 Jefferson street.

Mr. Chas. R. Peters is rapidly arranging his books for the Gift Concert Drawing, which will positively take place on the 16th inst. For tickets apply at the office of T. W. Moffitt's Advertising Agency, 112 Jefferson street, Courier-Journal building, until the 16th.

The market-house on the corner of Thirteenth and Walnut streets will be opened to the public this (Saturday) morning, December 9th, with a fine display of meats and vegetables on exhibition. The formal opening will take place at 8 o'clock P. M., at which all friends of the new enterprise are expected to be present.

MURDER TRIAL.

Commonwealth vs. Nelson Crull, Charged with the Murder of Michael Carroll.

Testimony Yesterday.

As noticed in the COURIER-JOURNAL yesterday morning, Nelson Crull, who had been jointly indicted with Henry Peyton for the murder of Michael Carroll, sometime in May last, was arraigned for trial in the Circuit Court and a jury impaneled. The defense was represented by General Wat. Whittaker, Colonel Selby Harney, and S. M. Bernard. Colonel Pall. Lea, the vigilant and efficient Commonwealth's attorney, represented the interests of the people. We give below a synopsis of the evidence elicited on the trial. It seems that Crull was a watchman at the depot of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and on the day of the alleged murder, together with Henry Peyton and the deceased, was in the office of the watchman:

A young man, Robert Harris, testified that he, with John Longest and a parcel of negroes, was playing marbles in the vicinity of the watchman's office, but was so absorbed in the game that he did not know that any one was in the office, until his attention was attracted by the report of a pistol, when he turned round and saw the deceased, Mr. Michael Carroll, fall out of the watchman's office. He and Longest went to the office, where he saw Crull and Peyton. Crull told the witness to assist him in carrying the body of the wounded man a little further off. They refused, and the prisoner took Carroll by the legs and dragged him in, and Longest went for a doctor, within ten minutes from the time of the firing of the shot. Carrol died. Witness saw a pistol rescued around by the door. He knew neither did not identify the pistol.

The next witness for the Commonwealth, John Longest, testified to the same facts detailed by Harris. The next witness, Margaret Woodruff, was introduced for the purpose of showing the feeling which the accused had towards the deceased. This testimony was to be of special value, as Valentine's day, she put a valentine representing a negro and a coffin under the door of Crull's house, and that Crull was in the house when his wife received the valentine. That Crull was very much excited about it, and laid the blame of the transaction on Michael Carroll, and made violent threats against him, saying that Carroll was "a dead dirty scoundrel," and that he would "kill him like if it took him five years," and again repeated the threat—said he would have Carroll's life in less than five years. The testimony was of importance of the testimony of this witness against the accused, a desperate effort was made by the defense to make the witness contradict herself, but nothing further was developed than that witness contradicted the dates of the threat made; subsequently she made the date the same as her first statement, that is, two years ago, on the 14th of February last.

The prosecution also introduced its most important witness, a little girl aged thirteen, named Annie Scully. This witness was the only one present at the time of the shooting of Carroll. She stated that she was out at a "boxing" match on the B. & O. railroad switch shops. There she was about half a square from the house of the deceased, when her attention was attracted to the little office by the sound of feet on the floor, she was fearful her father had been cut and got scared, and ran off in a difficulty. She hastened over to the little office, and saw a man trying to get out of the window. Crull then pulled him in, went to the door and called in the negro Peyton, who, with a stick of wood, hit the deceased over the head, on the neck; then Crull pulled out a pistol, stepped back and fired, and Carroll fell out on the door, saying, "oh! oh!" Carroll was dressed like he is now, and had on his overcoat. Witness ran home, and told her mother that her father was killed. To those statements the witness rigidly adhered throughout a long and severe cross-examination.

Coroner Weber held the inquest, and found a pistol-shot wound in the shoulder, which produced death. He found in the pocket of the deceased a pistol-ball, which he identified to examine the body of the deceased. He found in the shoulder a pistol-ball to fit the ball which fell in the auxiliary factory, and produced the death of Carroll. Officers Sally and Hoffman made the arrest. They put Peyton in jail and Crull in the Twelfth-street station-house. They found a pistol on Crull's person, which had been recently discharged.

This was the evidence on the part of the prosecution.

THE DEFENSE.

Wm. James was the first witness introduced for the defense. He stated that, on the Sunday of the homicide, he went out the Seventh-street road to a farm-house, and returned after dark the while, when he started to walk back in to town over the railroad switches. In the neighborhood of the little office he heard a pistol shot, and saw a man fall out of the door; he then saw a negro with a pistol in his hand. Crull had on a watchman's badge, and immediately arrested the negro. He left him with Annie Scully in the neighborhood of the office at the time the pistol fired. He saw Annie Scully coming running over the railroad track, and asked who was shot. Some one answered, "A man," and also a woman. He did not see any of the boys coming from where they were playing marbles in the vicinity of the watchman's office, but was so absorbed in the game that he did not know that any one was in the office, until his attention was attracted by the report of a pistol, when he turned round and saw the deceased, Mr. Michael Carroll, fall out of the watchman's office. He and Longest went to the office, where he saw Crull and Peyton. Crull ordered the witness to assist him in carrying the body of the wounded man a little further off. They refused, and the prisoner took Carroll by the legs and dragged him in, and Longest went for a doctor, within ten minutes from the time of the firing of the shot, Carrol died. Witness saw a pistol rescued around by the door. He knew neither did not identify the pistol.

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